

Doc. No. 8234\*

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA )  
CITY OF WASHINGTON ) SS:

I, Philip E. Sanders, Chief Bosuns Mate, United States Navy, 3801732, being duly sworn do depose and say:

I was on Guam at the time of its surrender on 10 December 1941.]

I went into the hills to destroy some equipment and returned on 20 December 1941 and surrendered myself to the Japanese. I was suffering from dysentary at the time and was put in the hospital where I remained until 5 January 1942. At that time I was taken from the hospital and placed in the concentration area where all of the navy and white civilian personnel had been put at the time of surrender. This was in the Catholic church next door to the hospital. About six hundred people were interned in this church. When I arrived there on 5 January 1942, I found that most of the people had lost considerable weight. We were fed one potato and one small piece of meat twice a day. We were very crowded in the church. Our only sanitary facility was a slit trench outside of the church which served as a toilet for all six hundred people. Our only water came from one tap which had to serve all of us for both drinking and washing. I was told that at the time of the surrender, about sixty to seventy per cent of those who surrendered were stripped naked and put into this internment area where they remained without clothing until the Japanese clothed them from the supplies on hand in the Navy Small Stores. At the time I arrived there all of them were fully clothed.

On 10 January 1942, all of the interned prisoners were placed aboard the Argentina Maru where they were quartered in the holds. We were taken to Zentsuji prisoner of war camp on Chikoku where we arrived on 15 January 1942. Zentsuji was a former cavalry and infantry training station, it was a "show camp" established for propaganda purposes. We were not mistreated here in any way, as the Japanese frequently brought high ranking members of the Army and Navy and of the civilian population out to see the prisoners of war. We were not permitted to send any mail out, although each of us was permitted to send a radiogram to our families. The radiogram that I sent was received in the United States by my sister 22 Feb. 1942.

I remained at Zentsuji until 5 June where I was taken to Osaka in charge of the detail of 150 men. We were quartered in the grand stand of the stadium at Ichioka and remained here until 20 October. This was not a camp until we arrived

at which time we set up a prison camp there. Later, after we left, Ichioka was converted into a prisoner of war hospital for all the Kobe and Osaka camps, still later it was closed and the hospital was moved into Kobe.

I remained at Ichioka until 20 October with the detail of 150 men setting the place up as a prisoner of war camp. Our treatment was fair and in view of what happened to us later, we do not consider that we were mistreated in any way worthy of note.

NAMES TAKEN /s/ Not legible

I do remember that one Private Hernandez, a marine in Guan, was severely beaten with a bamboo stick by a three star private, Japanese, whose name I do not know, for stealing beer.

[On 20 October 1942, I and my detail of 150 men were taken to the Osaka main camp at Honcho, and we remained here until 1 June 1945.] There are twenty-two camps in the Osaka group. The following is a list of those twenty-two camps together with an estimate of the number of prisoners in each to the best of my knowledge:

1. Main Camp at Honcho	182 Americans
2. Sakurajima	300 Americans
3. Ichioka	PW Hospital
4. Uneda (Osaka Central Market)	300 Americans
5. Anagasaki	British (18 Americans)
6. Kobe Main Camp	20 Americans
(This was the main camp of twelve camps in the Kobe area)	
7. Kawasaki	350 British, Dutch and Australians
8. Kirihata	800 Americans
9. Tsunocuri	1000 Americans
10. Wakayama	British
11. Tanagawa	1100 Americans
12. Tsururi	400 Americans
13. Narumi	400 Americans
14. Tobugun (Ueno is part of this camp)	600 Americans
15. Saki Military Prison	?
16. Tennoji	small
17. Futatabi	131 Americans
18. Funatsu	300 Americans
19. Yokiichi	300 Americans
20. Harina	Dutch
21. Himeji	500
22. Yodagawa	300 or more

Honcho was the main headquarters for Jap prisoner of war camps in the Osaka and Kobe areas. The following personnel were in charge of the camp:

Colonel Murata, Commandant of all prisoner of war camps in the Kobe and Osaka areas  
Lt. Matsumuro, Assistant to Colonel Murata.  
Lt. Nosu, Chief Doctor  
Lt. Maruo, Doctor  
Captain Miyatake, Doctor  
Dr. Anaba  
Lt. Kajiyama, supply officer.  
Lt. Fukanaga, supply officer for the Osaka District.  
Sgt. Maj. Tanaka  
Sgt. Sawamura  
Pvt. Kondo, Medical private.

At Honcho we had an average of 650 to 700 prisoners, including about 180 Americans. All of the Americans who had been with me at Ichioka were at Honcho. I was in charge of the prisoners of war at Honcho. We received 700 grams of food daily, usually rice and soup. The men lost weight and their health deteriorated because they didn't have enough of the proper kind of food.

All of the men in the camp, unless they were sick in the hospital or in the camp sick ward, were required to work daily from six thirty in the morning to five thirty in the evening, we had a half hour out for lunch and one ten minute rest period both in the morning and in the afternoon. Our work was very hard. The following details worked outside the camp daily over the 2-1/2 years we were in Honcho:

1. A forty to eighty man detail worked in the Osaka Saiko Steel Plant making parts for tanks, trucks, motors, anchors, ship parts, etc.
2. A forty man detail worked in the Osaka Teko Steel Mill doing the same type of work.
3. Another detail of twenty to twenty-five men worked in the Nakoyama Seiko Steel Mill doing the same type of work.
4. Another detail of forty to fifty men worked in the Sumitomo Company as stevedores, loading ammunition, tank parts, plane parts, rifles and trucks.
5. Another forty man detail worked in the Maeda Company as stevedores loading and unloading military equipment.
6. Another forty man detail worked in the Osaka Ko

Plant as stevedores unloading ore, bauxite, copper, bronze, brass, steel and coal.

7. Another one hundred men detail worked in the Army Stevedoring Companies at Kitaura, Noiki, and Takashima, loading and unloading weapons, military equipment, and the like. A good deal of the time was spent unloading airplane wrecks, most of which were Japanese planes.

During all the time that these details worked outside the camp, we continually complained to the Japanese that the work was illegal for prisoners of war. Our protests were ignored and we continued to work making weapons of war and loading and unloading them for the Japanese. The worst part of these details were the continual beatings of the men by the Japanese. In most cases they were working side by side with Japanese soldiers who continually took advantage of them and administered many severe beatings to them. In no case do we know the names of these Japanese soldiers as a new group usually worked with the men every week. The only beating about which I have definite information is as follows:

Harvey Goodrich, who had been first engineer on a British boat sunk in the South Atlantic by a German raider, was the work leader at the Sumutono. About forty of the men working in this detail stole about four hundred pounds of candy and hid it in the storage room. The Japs found some of the candy on the men and realized that it had been stolen from the warehouse which contained only navy stores. The Japanese took Goodrich down to the office and tried to get him to tell where the men had hidden the candy. Of course, they had found out by this time that over four hundred pounds were missing. Goodrich evidently did not know where the candy was hidden. The Japs sent for me as I was the camp commander and when I arrived there I could see Goodrich standing in the room holding a bucket of sand stiff arm over his head while the Japs beat him over the stomach with a stick. I understand that this had gone on for almost twenty minutes before I arrived there. Sgt Maj. Ichida Tanaka was in charge of this beating. The Japs then took a fire bucket filled with five gallons of water and started to pump the water into Goodrich's eyes, nose, mouth and ears. They then lay Goodrich out on the table jammed the nozzle of the fire hose into his rectum and pumped all the rest of the water out of the bucket. I finally got them to stop because I was afraid they might kill him, and I persuaded the men to tell where they had hidden the candy, the Japs then released all of the men including Goodrich and we returned to our barracks. This is the only beating which occurred while the men were out on detail which I



which I believe is worthy of particular notice, however, never a day went by when I did not receive many stories about beatings given them by the Japs while on work details.

In the camp, beating of the men was an even more common procedure. The chief offenders were Sgt. Sawamura and Sgt. Maj. Tanaka, who was not the same Sgt. Maj. as was implicated in the above beating of Goodrich. I estimate that I was beaten severely by either Sawamura or Tanaka at least twenty-five times during the two and one-half years that I was in Camp Honcho. In some cases they used their belt or bamboo poles to hit me. I would also estimate that over ninety-five per cent of the men in the camp at one time or another received a severe beating from either of the two men, and when I refer to beatings I do not mean the ordinary type of face slapping which was so common in the camp that we considered it as part of our daily routine. We were all slapped without exception hundreds of times while we were confined in Honcho.

I remember at one time seeing Sawamura and Tanaka beat water tender first-class Scott, USN, insensible. They claimed this was because Scott was disrespectful to them and failed to salute.

For the first three months that we were in Honcho we had six officers confined with us, Lt. Condr. F. P. Callahan, Lt. R. C. Silbavy, U. S. Army Engineers; Captain A. E. Strong, U.S. Army Quartermaster; Lt. D. W. Thompson, U.S. Army; Ensign E. L. Anderson, USN, Lt. Pechman; U.S. Army Medical Corps. They remained with us for about three months until they were removed from the camp and taken to Zentsuji. During the time that they were with us, they were beaten, humiliated, and pestered by Tanaka and Sawamura constantly. Neither of the two Japs ever gave them a chance to relax. They were beaten, slapped, humiliated everyday, some of the beatings were quite severe.

Sawamura and Tanaka were also responsible for what we classify as the B-29 beatings. Every time the B-29's came over, two Japanese Sergeants would call out every man whose number was 29 at evening muster; as we had thirteen separate groups in the camp there were thirteen men every night whose number was number 29. Sawamura and Tanaka would take these thirteen men and force them to kneel for an hour on sharp steel rails which served as a slide for the fire door, they would then force them to take off their pants and bend over and they would give them fifty or sixty lashes with a bamboo pole over their bare backs and buttocks; the men would then be returned to the barracks. Usually they returned with their backs a mass of blood and bleeding welts. Harvey Goodrich, the Chief Engineer on a British

tanker, got about eight of these beatings. I was a Coxswain, USN and Knutzen, First Officer on a Standard Oil tanker each got it about four times. All in all there were about twelve or fourteen of these B-29 episodes. Although Sawamura and Tanaka equally administered all of these beatings, Captain Miyatake, Lt. Kajiyama, and Lt. Matsunoro stood by and watched the beatings administered. I often complained to Colonel Murata about this, but the beatings continued in spite of Colonel Murata's promise to put a stop to it.

Captain Miyatake was the duty officer about every fifth or sixth night, as duty officer he made an inspection of the men in quarters after evening muster, I had to accompany him on each of these inspections, and the men really dreaded the nights when Miyatake was on duty. It was routine for him to severely beat at least one man in every barracks. I remember one night in August 1944 that he went berserk in one of the British barracks, room 4, about sixty-five men in that group were severely beaten. He hit them with his sword in his scabbard, kicked them, punched them, and in general did everything he could to hurt them. At least twenty were knocked off their feet, about eight were knocked unconscious. Seaby, a warrant officer first class in the Royal Navy was unconscious for about eight hours. About eight of the men had to go down to our sick bay to have stitches taken in their wounds.

On 6 July 1943, Ordoyne, a Marine Private from Guam received a very severe beating. He was part of a group which stole seven cases of beer. He was caught because the Japanese noticed that he was a bit tight. He took the blame for the group and refused to implicate anyone. Then the Japanese went to work on him in an attempt to find out who else was in on the beer theft. They beat him, hit him, kicked him, and finally put a hose up his rectum and pumped water up until he was unconscious. I did not see this beating, but Ordoyne told me about it when he got back to the camp. Sawamura and two guards, whose names I do not know, administered this beating. Ordoyne was in the sick bay for about three weeks until he was able to get out again.

Another common beating administered by the Japanese, was to hit the men on the side of the face with a slipper, usually the end of the slipper just hit over the man's ears, and about twenty-five or thirty of the men had their ear drums broken due to these blows with a slipper.

Other favorite punishments used by the Japanese were restrictions on the amount of food a man could have, including completely cutting off his food for one or two days,

cutting out the food of the whole barracks for the offense of one man, forcing a man to stand with a bucket of sand over his head with his arms stiff, forcing a man to kneel on the cobblestones, which were very sharp, for a period of two or three hours, or putting a man in a water tank, which served the camp with fire water for the night. The tank was about five feet deep and this punishment was administered even in cold weather. At least two or three men in the camp were hit daily with swords in scabbards, rifles, sticks or any other weapon handy at that time. I have pointed out the above beatings merely to show the type of beatings the Japanese administered.

(The average number of men in our camp was between 650 and 700 men. Of these about 120 or more men died in the two and a half years we were interned at Honcho. Of these 48 were Americans. I had a list of the Americans who died at Honcho but I turned it over to a Naval captain from the District Naval Intelligence in Pearl Harbor. I also had a list of the British and foreigners who died in the camp and these I turned over to a British Sergeant Major at the time of our liberation. Most of the deaths occurred from pneumonia, beri beri, or dysentery.

About fifteen of the deaths in the camp were due, I believe, to forcing the men to work while sick and while giving them no medical attention. Below I shall list four examples which I believe are representative of the fifteen deaths due to labor while sick.] As all of these men were sick at the time they were forced to work, I consider that Captain Miyatake, Lt. Nosu, Lt. Naruo, Dr. Anaba, and Pvt. Kondo are responsible. All of the fifteen deaths occurred in somewhat the same manner as the four I shall describe below.

(Knudsen, former Third Officer on a Standard Oil tanker, either the Secony Vacuum or the Tidewater, developed pneumonia in November 1943 and was running a fever of about 104 degrees. After repeated demands to the Japanese, Captain Miyatake finally came over to see Knudsen. He forced Knudsen to climb out of his upper-tier bunk and stand at attention. He then knocked Knudsen to the floor with his fist for not saluting properly. I tried to stop him from hitting Knudsen because Knudsen was a very sick man but Miyatake unbuckled his sword and hit me across the stomach with it. After a while, he had Knudsen put in the back of a truck and he was driven to the hospital in the stadium at Ichika. It was very cold outside and Dr. Jackson, Lieutenant Surgeon, Royal Navy, told me that Knudsen died about three hours later in Ichika.



Anthony Sarafin was an Italian National. He was a civilian who had been taken prisoner by a German raider, either Raider No. 9 or No. 18 in the South Atlantic. These two raiders operated out of Yokohama and at one time they returned 136 prisoners to Yokohama who had been captured from merchant vessels sunk by the raiders. Sarafin was one of these 136 prisoners. In June 1944 he complained continually for about ten days that he was suffering from beri beri. He went on sick call but was forced to work anyhow. One day he went out on the stevedoring job at the Maeda Company's military warehouse, but he collapsed on the job, was taken back to camp and put in his bunk, and about five a.m. the next day I was notified that he was dead. I went over and found out that he must have died some time between three and five in the morning in his bed.

Bosun Mate First Class Hess from the USS Quail was suffering from beri beri, jaundice, skin ulcers, dysentery, and pains in the stomach. Although he repeatedly complained and tried to be classified as sick he was forced to work over a period of about six weeks when he was ill. Finally one day Pvt. Kondo decided that he was too ill to work and ordered us to prepare a litter party to take Hess to Ichicka. This was in June 1944. Hess died on the litter about one hundred feet outside the camp.

In the winter of 1943 D. W. Smith, Radioman First Class, USN, was ill with the flu. We tried to get him put in the sick bay. The Japanese forced him to work. He died twenty-four hours later due to exposure.

Our camp was located in the industrial area of Osaka. We were within two-hundred yards of the largest warehouse in Osaka, Sumitomo Company. This was a six story building, about one hundred yards long and was surrounded by about one hundred fifty godowns. It was used as a navy warehouse. Within a few blocks of us were warehouses, ferries, dry docks, and piers at which men-of-war frequently were tied up. There were military targets all around us. The camp, as well as the whole surrounding area, was wiped out 1 June 1945 in a B-29 raid. None of my men were killed but 25 received severe burns. The camp was not marked and no effort was made to communicate our position to the Americans or to remove our camp from the area so full of military targets.

The Japanese provided us with practically no medicine or medical or surgical facilities while we were in camp. Although we had experienced men to treat our sick and wounded we had no facilities they could use. In March 1943



we received forty cases of medicine and medical supplies from the Red Cross. These were supposed to serve the twenty-two camps in the Osaka area. However, the Japanese refused to allow anything more than a small trickle of these supplies to be delivered to the other Osaka camps. At the time the camp was wiped out on 1 June we still had about ninety percent of these medical supplies on hand, although they could have been used very well to save the lives of men and prevent their suffering in the other Osaka camps. In March 1944 we received another forty cases of medicine and in November 1944 we received 120 cases of medicine. These were both sent to us by the Red Cross. A short while after they arrived, the Japanese made us repack these two shipments of 160 cases and told us they were being taken to a camp at Ikuno. I had never heard of this camp and neither had anyone I met in the area. I do not know what the Japanese did with these 160 cases although Vance, a Chief Radioman, USN, who was a patient in the Jap military hospital in Osaka, told me he saw plasma from this Red Cross shipment stored in the hospital. Evidently the Japanese took the Red Cross supplies and used it for their own battle casualties.]

On 1 June 1945 we and all our guards were taken to Camp Tsumori. This had been one of the old Osaka camps but had been closed when the men in it were taken to a camp in Nagoya. We remained here until 19 June and were not mistreated or harmed in any way. We were then taken to Camp No. 10 at Nagoya, a new camp about one-half mile from Nomonchi. We remained here until 18 August when we took over the camp from the Jap guards. The guards who had been with us at Fensho did not accompany us after we left Tsumori for No. 10 Camp at Nagoya.

/s/ Philip E. Sanders  
PHILIP E. SANDERS  
Chief Busun Mate, 3801732

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 21  
day of September 1945.

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

/s/ Everett Checket  
EVLRETT CHECKET  
Major, Infantry

/s/ Edward J. Connolly  
EDWARD J. CONNOLLY,  
Captain, JAGD





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朝六時半から夕方五時半迄働カセヨリタシ。我々晝食、タタ三十分。午、前、十、午後二、各十分、休憩時間、がゴタイマシタ。仕事、随分辛イモシタ。次ニ記ス各班、本町ニ居ッテ二箇年半以上、同毎日收容所外テ働キマシタ。

一、甲名カシ八名、一班、大阪、トミタ、モーター、製鋼所、船部ヲ造ル大阪、サイコー / SAIKO / THE OSAKA SAIKO STEEL PLANT / テ働キマシタ。

二、甲名、一班、大阪、テコ製鋼所 / OSAKA TEKO STEEL MILL / テ同シ様ナ種類、仕事ヲシマシタ。

三、二十名カシ二十五名、他、一班、ナカヤマ、アイコー製鋼所 / NAKAYAMA / I SEIKO STEEL MILL / テ同シ様ナ種類、仕事ヲ教シマシタ。

四、甲名カシ五十名、別、一班、住友會社 / SUMITOMO COMPANY / テ仲仕トシテ彈藥、クック部品、船行機部品、小銃及トミタ、積込ニシテ働キマシタ。

五、他、甲名、一班、前田鐵工所 / MAEDA COMPANY / テ仲仕トシテ軍需品、積込及荷卸ヲ教シマシタ。

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No. 3

六更ニ四十名、一班ハ大阪工場 / OSAKA TO  
PLANT / デ仲仕トシテ 鑛石、ボーキサイト、銅、  
青銅、真鍮、鋼鉄及石炭荷卸シヲ致シマシタ。  
又、他、百名、一班ハキタムラ、ヘイキ及タカニマ  
KITAMURA, HEIKI, TAKASHIMA / 陸軍荷役  
會社 / ARMY STEVEDORING COMPANY / 是等ノ班員達ガ收容所ノ屋外デ働イタ時  
テ武器、軍需品及此ノ種類ノ物ノ積込及荷  
卸シヲ致シマシタ。飛行機ノ残骸ハソノ大部分ハ  
日本ノ飛行機デシタガ、此ノ荷卸ニ相当ノ時間  
ガ費サレマシタ。

是等ノ班員達ガ收容所ノ屋外デ働イタ時  
ハ我々ハ始終日本人ニ其ノ仕事ハ俘虜ニ遣  
ラスハ不法デアルト苦情ヲ申シ入レマシタ。我々ノ  
抗議ハ聞キ捨テニセラレテ、我々ハ日本軍ノタメニ  
戦争用ノ武器ヲ作り又其ノ荷積ミ及荷卸シ  
ノ仕事ヲ續ケマシタ。班員達ノ一番辛カッタハ日  
本人ニ絶エズ打テレルコトデシタ。班員達ハ多ク  
ノ場合日本兵ト並ニテ働イテ居リマシタ。是等  
ノ日本兵ハ班員達ヲ絶エズ利用シ、又班員達ニ  
幾度カ四散シイ打擲ヲ加ヘマシタ。普通一週間  
毎ニ新シイ一團ガ班員達ト働イタノデ之等

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4

日本兵等、名、判、字、居、マ、ス。私、ハ、ツ、キ、リ、知、リ、  
 居、唯、一、回、改、打、事、件、ハ、次、通、リ、デ、ゴ、ザ、イ、マ、ス。  
 獨、逸、海、軍、艦、ニ、南、大、西、洋、デ、戦、争、況、ヤ、ラ、  
 英、國、船、一、等、機、関、士、ダ、グ、ド、リ、ッ、チ、ハ、  
 ハ、ル、ヴェ、イ、グ、ド、リ、ッ、チ、ハ、  
 HARVEY GOOD RICH、ハ、住、友、SUMIT-  
 OMO、デ、ノ、作、業、班、長、ヲ、ヤ、テ、居、リ、マ、シ、タ。ニ、  
 班、デ、働、イ、テ、居、タ、四、十、名、程、ノ、者、ガ、四、百、封、度、程  
 ノ、砂、糖、菓、子、ヲ、次、通、ニ、貯、藏、室、一、處、ニ、マ、シ、タ。  
 班、ノ、人、々、ガ、砂、糖、菓、子、ヲ、持、ツ、テ、キ、ル、ヲ、日、本、兵  
 ガ、見、付、ケ、テ、ソ、レ、ガ、海、軍、ノ、貯、藏、物、ノ、ミ、ヲ、入、レ、  
 置、ク、倉、庫、ヲ、次、通、ニ、本、シ、タ、ダ、ト、確、メ、マ、シ、タ。日、本  
 人、ハ、グ、ド、リ、ッ、チ、ハ、GOOD RICH、ヲ、事、務、室、連  
 行、ツ、テ、班、ノ、人、々、ガ、砂、糖、菓、子、ヲ、何、處、一、處、  
 タ、ノ、カ、言、ハ、ト、迫、リ、ヨ、ク、勿、論、日、本、人、ハ、此、ノ、時、迄、  
 四、百、封、度、以、上、ノ、物、ガ、足、リ、ナ、ク、ナ、ツ、テ、居、ル、コ、ト、ヲ、發、見  
 シ、テ、居、ッ、タ、ン、デ、ア、リ、マ、ス。グ、ド、リ、ッ、チ、ハ、GOOD RICH、  
 ハ、確、カ、ニ、砂、糖、菓、子、ガ、隠、サ、レ、テ、居、タ、場、所、ヲ、知、ラ  
 ナ、カ、タ、デ、ス。私、ガ、收、入、所、ノ、班、長、ヲ、シ、テ、居、タ、ノ  
 デ、日、本、人、ハ、私、ヲ、呼、ビ、ニ、寄、越、シ、マ、シ、タ。私、ガ、其、處  
 へ、行、ツ、テ、見、ル、ト、グ、ド、リ、ッ、チ、ハ、GOOD RICH、ハ、腕、ヲ、  
 伸、ベ、テ、頭、ノ、上、ニ、砂、ノ、入、リ、タ、バ、ン、ヲ、差、上、ゲ、テ、居、ル、ト、日、本

☆ 人が棒を彼腹に打ちつけた。居に上つた。私は私が  
此處へ来た二十余程前かつ、事が始りて居ると思  
へた。田中イサヲ / ICHIDA TANAKA 曹長が打たれて居る  
でした。日本人等ハソレから五か所水が入り居る防火用  
の缶を取り出してグッドリツク / GOODRICH、目、鼻口及  
耳へ水ヲソレガ込め始めました。彼等ハ次ニグッドリツク  
/ GOODRICHヲ椅子へ横へて消火ホース、筒先ヲ彼、  
直腸ニ差込ニギバツニ残して居る水ヲ全部注ぎ込め  
ました。私は彼等が彼ヲ殺すかも知れないと氣遣ひ、  
ヤットコトを止めさせた。ソレヲ班一人ハ砂糖菓子  
ヲ隠した場所ヲ白状スルヤウニ説き聞かせました。  
日本人等ハソレヲ人々トグッドリツク / GOODRICHヲ救ひ我々  
ハ宿舍ニ戻りました。ところが我々が屋外ヲ作業班トシテ働い  
て居る時ニ起つたモノヲ報告スル價值がアト信ズル唯一ノ  
殴打事件デアリマス、ソレトモ作業班トシテ働いてオルト  
キ日本人ニソツテ加へるや打擲ニ就て種々ノ話ヲ聞か  
せたい日トソレ一日モアリマセませんでした。

收容所、中々ハ人々ヲ打擲スルコトハ一層頻繁ヲ珍  
いコトデアリマセませんでした。其ト加害者ハ澤村 / SAWAMURA  
軍曹ト田中 / TANAKA 曹長でした。此曹長ハ前述、  
グッドリツク / GOODRICHヲ打擲したア、曹長ト同人がハ  
アリマセませんでした。私は本時、收容所ニ居る二箇年半  
間或ハ澤村ニソレ或ハ田中ニソツテ少くモ二十五回ハヒッ

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ニオケオケ集ヲ休メ賜上ヲ與ヘタセテ云々。彼等(毎日)打スル  
以テ多ク喰ハタリ馬鹿ニナリタリ云々。ノノ打ツに或レ時ハ金ヲ嚴シク  
ツサヘタリ。澤村上田中(赤坂)ガ「B三十九」ガ遺ツテ来タリ何レ時モ云々。又  
佐藤子モアリ云々。彼「B三十九」ガ遺ツテ来タリ何レ時モ云々。又  
時ノ上モ番長ガ三十九番ガ云々。看ハ皆云々。日本人軍士云々。呼出サレ  
タリ云々。收養所ニハ十三ノ別々ノ班ガアリ云々。下ノ毎晩番長ノ三  
十九ノ者ガ十三名居タリ云々。澤村上田中(自近)十三名ヲ連  
レテ行キ防人ノ方ヲ捕ラセテ銃ノ鋼鉄ノ一ノ上ニ一時間モ無理  
ニセサツカセ<sup>源文(意)</sup>。次ニスボシヲ脱ガセ前三居セサツテ棒ヲ五ノ上ニ回  
ス裸ノ背ヲ尻ヲ打擲スノデ云々。人々其ノ後宿舎ニ戻サレ  
タリ云々。彼等ハ大概北有血塗ニシニ血ヲ出サレタリ云々。腫  
ラツコト云々。床ノ下ガ通列タリ云々。英國油槽船ノ機関長ハ「  
グレイ・グッドリック」(HARVEY GOODRICH)ニ此ノ打擲ヲ(回程)受  
ケタリ云々。米國海軍艦手トリス(THOMAS)ノスカー・オイル  
(STANDARD OIL)油槽船(寄運)士クヌーセン(KNUTZEN)  
ハ夫レ(回程)受ケタリ云々。全部ノ此ノ棒ヲ「B三十九」打撃ノ事件  
ハ十二回カ十四回程ツガイタリ云々。澤村上田中ガ同ジ様ニ此ノ棒  
ヲ打擲スルコト云々。高武(現安)MIYATAKE(大尉)梶山  
(現安)KATAYAMA(中尉)松重(現安)MATSUMURO(中尉)等ニ立  
テ打擲ヲ見テ居リタリ云々。

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私ハフナギニ就テ屢々村田(MURATA)大佐ニ苦情ヲ言  
ヒ村田大佐ハ廢メサセト約シタリ云々。然レモ打擲ハ  
繼續サレタリ云々。

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宮武ノ死ニシテ、大尉ハ五晩六晩毎ニ當將校ナリマシ。彼ハ當番  
將校トシテ、夕方七時後居室ニ居ル人々ノ検査ヲ行ヒマシタ。

私ハニ検査ニハ彼ニ隨イテ廻ラリテハナリマセシタガ人々ハ宮  
武ノ死ニ當番ノ夜ヲヒドク悲シテ居マシタ。宿舍毎ニテ  
フモ一人ヲ嚴シク打ツガ彼ノオキマリデシタ。私ハ一九四四年八月  
或ル夜ヲ思ヒ出シマス。彼ハ英國人宿舍ノ或ル一四号室デ  
紅人ノ様ニ暴シテ、其一團ノ二十名程ノ人々ガセドク撲ラシマシ  
タ。彼ハ鞘ニ入ツテ居ル刀ヲ打テ、足ヲ蹴リ、拳固ヲ喰ハス等  
マデトニカク居セムレルグケノコトラシテイタメワケマシタ。

少クモ二十人程ノ人々ハ足ヲ蹴トバサレ、約八名ハ蹴ラレテ氣ヲ  
失ヒマシタ。英國海軍ノ一等兵曹長シービー / SEABY / ハ約  
八時間程氣絶シテ居リマシタ。約八名ノ人々ハ傷ヲ縫ワテ  
貰フタメニ病室ニ行カサケバナリマセシタ。

一九四三年七月六日、アマム / AMM / カラ来テ海兵オードイン / O'DONN  
/ DOYNE / ハヒドク打ツレマシタ。彼ハビールヲセ箱盗ニテ一團ノ  
仲間デシタ。彼ハ少シ酔ワテ居リ、日本人ニ見エカワテ捕リ  
マシタ。彼ハ皆一タメニ答テ、身ニ受ケテ他人ニ累ヲ及ボスマイト  
致シマシタ。

ソレデ日本人ハビール盗ミニハ他ニ誰ガ仲間カワツカ見エケ様  
トミテ彼ヲ責メマシタ。彼等ハ彼ヲ打ツテ、張ツテ蹴ツ  
ク、一タ後デ直腸ヘホースヲ入レテ水ヲ注イタデ、彼ハ遂ニ  
氣ヲ失ツテ仕舞ヒマシタ。

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私ハ、打撃ヲ見ハニヤニデニタガオードイ、ORDOYNE / 収容  
所ニ度フテ私ニ其ノ事ヲ語ミタリデニタ。

澤村ト名ハ存シマセニガ他ニ二人、衛兵ガ此、打撃ヲミタリデ  
ニタ。オードイ、ORDOYNE / 人約三週向病室ニ居テヤツト再ニ出  
ル事ガ出来ハ様ニナリニタ。

日本人ガヨウヤツヲ他、打撃ハ上履ヲ人々類ヲ打ツ事ヲミ  
タ。普通上履、端ガ人々下度耳ニあるガミタ。ミテコト上  
履ヲ履テ、約二十五人カ三十人程、人々が鼓腹ヲ破ラシメタ。

是ガ人、如ク用ミタ他、懲罰ノ主人、貫テ食物、量ヲ制  
限スル事ヲミタ。時ニ一日ニ、同全駐食物ヲ與ヘカツタ。人、計  
タニ収容所全員ニ食物ヲ給シテ、コトサテリタ。又砂、六人入ツ  
ベツヲ頭、上ニ両子ヲ懸テ支ヘテ立タセタリ。夫ツ多量水ヲ上ニ、  
二時間モミガツカセタ。収容所ノ夜間、防火用ニ用ヒテ、ミタ水  
槽、水ニ漬ケタリニタ。此、水槽ハ深ク約五尺、此、懲罰  
ノ寒イ氣候、時ヲモ行ハシメタ。

少クモ収容所、人々ニ人々三人ハ毎日カテ勤ム。又、飯、棒片  
又ハ其、足ニアリヤセ、タ何カ他、武器ヲ打撃マラシメタ。

私ハ、僅日本人、行、打撃ノ道、方ヲ知ラセヌタナリ。

前述、打撃ヲガ語ニシタデス。

原文之頁

私達、収容所ニ入ツテ居タ人、數ハ平均五百五十

名カテ七百名位デニタ。是等、人々内約百三十

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名或ハソレ以上ノ人々ハ我々本町ニ牧畜セラレ居ルニ因テ年々ノ間ニ死ミシタ  
此ノ内四十八名ハ米國人カシテ是等ノ多クハ肺炎脚氣又ハ赤痢ヲ死  
ニシタ  
牧畜所内ニ死シテ此ノ人々ノ中約十五名程ノ人々ハ病氣ヲ死ニテ瘞スルセ  
ズ勵サレタタテアルニ相違アリマセン。以下私ハ病氣アルニ勵カセタマヒテ死  
ニテ五名ノ中ノ代表者ト例ト思ハシレ四件ノ实例ヲ引擧ギシマセウ。――  
ソコニ、ゲアキヤム / SOCONY VACUUM / カワタカ / タイロウオウター / TIDEWATE  
カ / カワタカ / スタンダード / オイル / 油槽船 / 前三等運轉士クヌートセン  
―― KNUDSEN / ハ一九四三年十一月ニ肺炎カ進テ体温一〇四度モ昇ラテ  
居ミタ。幾度トナリ請フタテ遂ニ宮武 / MIYATAKE / (死字) 大尉カ  
クヌートセン / KNUDSEN / ラ現ニ遣テキミシタ。彼ハクヌートセン / KNUD  
SEN / ニ上段ノ寝棚カラ這ヒ出テ自動ノ安全カデミタセシタ。彼ハ次ニ正  
シク敬禮ヲシテカワタカラテクヌートセン / KNUDSEN / ラ奉告固テ床ノ  
上ニ撲リ倒シシタ。私ハクヌートセン / KNUDSEN / ハ重態ナリテ彼ヲ  
撲ルヲ止メ様トシシタ。カ宮武 / 死字 / ハカヲヒビウケ全セラ  
外シシテ私ノ腹ヲ撲キマシタ。暫クシテ彼ハクヌートセンヲ何  
物自動車後ハ乗セテ市岡 / CHIOKA / ノ競技場ノ中  
ノ病院ハ運バセシタ。外ハヒトク寒ク英國軍医中尉 ジャク  
ン / JACKSON / ハクヌートセン / KNUDSEN / ハ市岡テ  
約三時間後ニ死ニカト私ニ話シマシタ。アンソニイサラフィン / ANS  
ONY. SARAFIN / ハ伊太利國人テツカシマシタ。彼ハ独逸ノ奇  
龍衣艦一ツ奇龍艦第九号ヲツカ第十八号ヲツカニヨテ南大  
西洋ヲ捕ヘシタ。昨戰闘員デシタ。是等ノ二度ノ奇龍衣艦ハ横  
濱 / YOKOHAMA / カラ行動ヲ起シ或ルトキ百三十六名ノ捕  
虜カラ横濱ハ連レ座リマシタ。是等ノ人々ハ是等ノ奇龍衣

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艦撃沈せし同船を捕らんとす。サウス / SARAFIN / に、  
百三十六人捕虜内一人デス。一九四四年六月ニ彼、約十日程  
、間始終脚痛を辛イトコボシテ居リタル。彼、病室ノ申出  
ヲモテ、トモ無理ニ働カシメタル。或ニ日彼、前田會社 / MAEDA  
COMPANY / 軍需品倉庫（何役仕事ニ参リタルカ仕事半ノ  
倒テ收容所運ニ戻テテ寝棚へ入リシタルトコロ朝三時  
頃彼の死ニト知セテ受テシタル。我、検査ニテ見テ彼、彼、寝  
床、中テ朝三時を五時テ、間ニ死ニテ連テ、トコエトカ合リ  
タル。

米艦クワイル / QUAIL / 舞、二等海軍兵曹（又 / HESS /  
ノ脚部、黄疽、皮膚潰瘍、赤痢ニ罹リ腹痛ヲ起シテ居リ  
タル。彼、屢ニ病人、扱ニテテタルトコト訴ヘ且、好ミタル病  
中ニ約六週間以上無理ニ働カシメテ到頭或ニ日、コト  
ウ / KONO / 兵卒、彼の病室ヲ働ケイトコ決定擔  
当隊ヲ組織シ彼ヲ市岡 / ICHIOKA / （連テ行キヨリ合ハシメ、  
一九四四年六月ニ、又 / HESS / 收容所ニ約百呎、  
處テ担架上テ死ニタル。

原文七頁

九四三年ノ冬、米國海軍二等電氣兵曹デ、アリテ、  
No. 11 スミス / D. W. SMITH / 流行性感冒ニ罹リ、主居タル我々  
ノ彼ヲ病室ニ入リテ救フタル。日本人、無理ニ働カシメタル  
彼、お多、曝サレテ二十四時死ニタル。

我々、收容所ノ大阪工業地域中ニサレタル大阪



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一番大なる倉庫住友會社が二百ト以内、所三在りたる。  
是、約百ト、長十六階建築物、約百五十程、倉庫等  
圍繞せし居り。此處、海軍倉庫トテ用ゐるに居り。之  
れ我々の救急施設、倉庫、渡船場、乾船渠及煙  
軍艦の整備留まりたる棧橋の所なり。我々の周りに中  
軍事目標の所なり。我々の收容所並に圍繞區域、九四  
年六月一日、B二十九、空襲ヲ掃蕩サレハ舞ひ、我  
同僚ノ死ス者、一名ニサレタリ。二十名、一トイ  
大傷ヲ受ケタル收容所、其、標識エシテ、我々の居住  
置置テ未軍ニ知ラスト。斯ノ軍事目標、澤山ニ有  
地域カウ我々の收容所ヲ移轉スルカニ處置トシ、何、場  
カ拂ハレセタリ。

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日本人、我々の收容所ニ居リ、間、藥、内科及外科、医  
療、便宜ヲ全ク供ス。之、カト、言フ、テ、住、タ、勿、論  
我々の仲間中ニ病人ヲ圓傷シ、人、處置スル經驗者  
ナシ。之、人、運、使、之、医療品、我々ニ、サ、レ、タ、リ。  
九四三年三月、我々、井ノ子カ、一、箱、藥、ト、医療品、  
供給ヲ受ケタリ。是等、品、物、大阪區域、二十、所、收  
容所ヲ使用サ、居、タ、リ。又、ト、言、フ、テ、又、日本人、  
他、大阪、收容所ニ、目、之、給、品、極、ク、貴重、カ、令  
配、ス、下、評、ニ、セ、タ、リ。又、之、等、ニ、サ、レ、タ、リ。他、大阪、  
收容所、人々、生命ヲ助、タ、リ。古、シ、テ、除、キ、ス、ニ  
有効ニ使、得、テ、居、タ、リ。又、カ、一、つ、又、收容所、カ、六月一日、掃

